### Doctrn.

### THE SEER.

BY J. G. WHITTIER. I see the Yankee's trail-

He's whithling round St. Mary's Pulls, Be's leaving on the Pictured Rocks,

The axe-stroke in the dell, The chanor from the Indian lodge,

The Jesuit's chapet beil.

Behind the scared squaw's birch ea

And city lots are staked for sale, Above old Indian graves.

By Forest, Lake, and Water-fall, The mighty mingling with the mean The lofty with the low.

Of Nations yet to be; The first low wash of waves, where soo Shall roll a Human Sea.

The rudiments of Empire be a. Are plastic yet, and warm ; The chaos of a Mighty World

Each rude and jostline fragment so The raw material of a State,

And, Westering still, the Star which leads Hee tipped with fire the icy speam

The owy cases of Oregen Are kalled on its way; And Califoria's Golden Sands Gleam brigher in its ray;

## Dolithal.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO. DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANY-ING THE MESSAGE. GOV. BELL'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 14, 1850. To His Excellency Zachary Toylor, President of the United States.

Sir-By authority of the Legislature of rexas, the executive of the State in rea ruary last despatched a special Commis-sioner with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presido and Santa Fe, situated upon its northwestern limits. That commissioner has reported in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed, adversely, with the inhabitants, to the fulfilment of his chiest, by fulfilment of his object, by employing influence in favor of the establishm of a separate State Government east of the Rio Grande and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. I transmit to you herewith, the proclamation of Col. John Munroe, acting under the orders of the gov-ernment of the United States, under the designation of Civil and Military Governor of Territory of New Mexico. I have very respectfully to request that your Excellenearliest possible convenience, whether not this officer has acted in this matter under the orders of his Government, and whether his proclamation meets the approx ai - f the President of the United States.

With assurances of distinguished consid eration, I have the honor to be your excelleucy's most obedieut servant.
(Signed) P. H. BELL.

# Mr. WEBSTER'S LETTER.

TO GOV. BELL OF TEXAS. [Communicated to Congress along with the President's Me

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ) Washington, August 5, 1850. }
To His Excellency P. H. Bell,
Governor of Texas:

Sin : A letter addressed by you to to the late President of the United States, and dated on the 15th of June last, has, since his lamented decease, been transferred to the hands of his successor, by whom I am di-rected to address to you the following an-

In that letter you say that by the author ity of the Legislature of Texas, the Execu-tive of that State, in February last, der-patched a special commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil urisdiction of that State, over the unorganand Santa Fe, situated upon its northwes tern limits; that the commissioner has remilitary officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, in-terposed adversely with the inhabitants to the fulfilment of his object, by employing their influence in favor of the establishment of a state Government east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the state of Texas. You also transmit a copy of the proclamation of Col. John Monroe, acting under the designation of civil and Military Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, and respectfully request the President to cause you to be informed whether or not this officer has acted in this matter under the orders of his government, and whether his proclamation meets with the approval of the President of the United

President hardly knows whether your excel-lency would naturally expect an answer to this letter from him. His predecessor in

after the appointment of those heads of de- tories while the military possession of them partments, and their acceptance of office, by the forces of the United States continwith whom it is usual, on important occa- ue, will be recognized and encouraged."
sions, for the President of the United States Near four years have now elapsed since

late Secretary of War, under the authority quest of the late President, to Lieutenant Colonel

ter. A full and accurate copy, however, is attached to this communication. Colonel McCall is therein instructed, that if the people in New Mexico, for whom Congress had provided no government, should manifest a wish to take any steps to establish a should be maintained and protected in the government for themselves, and apply for admission into the Union, it will be his duty and the duty of others with whom he is religion without restriction." Thus it will

of the people in the formation of a govern-erument, nor to permit any such interfer-ence by subordinate officers. Col. McCall and his associates were not called upon to take a lead in any measures, or even to But until some such government should recommend any thing as fit to be adopted by the people. In this matter it was evisolute necessity that the military governby the people. In this matter it was evidently contemplated that they were to act as the agents of the inhabitants, and not as the officers of this government. It must be And this has been the course generally, in the officers of this government. It must be recollected that the only Government then existing in the territory was a quasi military government; and as Congress has made no provision for the establishment of any form of civil government, and as the President doubtless believed that, under these circumstances, the people had a right to frame a government for themselves, and der was a direction that the then existing military government should not stand in the way of the accomplishment of the wishes of the people, nor thwart those wishes it the people entertained them, for the establishment of a free, popular, republican government for their own protection and benefit. This is evidently the whole purpose and oblication of the order. The military officer in the influence of these opinions, that the ject of the order. The military officer in the influence of these opinions, that the can citizens, acquainted with the forms of en and executed in the manner we expected that they would aid the inhabi- and defines no territory except by the name expected that they would aid the inhabi-tants of the Territory, by their advice and assistance, in their proceedings for estab-lishing a government of their own. There is no reason to suppose that Colone! Mon-roe, an officer as much distinguished for prudence and discretion as for gallant con-duct in arms, meant to act, or did act oth-erwise than in entire subordulation and subserviency to the will of the people among the rights of Texas.

e in meaced in May, 1846, and received bation, because he does not believe that the sanction of Congress on the 13th of the Executive branch of this Government or that mouth, the territory of New Mexico both combined, have any constitutional au-

the sanction of Congress on the 13th of that mouth, the territory of New Mexico formed a department or State of the Liuited States and Texas. General Kearney, acting under orders from this government, invaded this department with an armed force; the governor fled at his approach, and the troops under his command dispersed, and General Kearney entered Santa Fe, the capital, on the 18th of August, 1846, and took possession of the territory in the name of the United States. On the 22d of that month, he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, stating the fact that he had taken possession of Santa Fe, at the head of his troops, and announcing his intention to hold the department with its original boundaries (on both sides of the Rio del Norte) and under the name of New Mexico."

By that proclamation he promised to protect the inhabitants of New Mexico in their persons and property, against their enemies, and all others and approach, and was governed wholly by ther laws.

The Executive branch of hat question. That belongs either to the judicial department of the legislative department, or to the governments of the Government, or to the federal government, or to the federal government, or to the concurrent action by agreement of the longs either to the judicial department, or to the federal government, or to the federal government, or to the government of the legislative departments of the governments of the government of the longs either to the judicial department, or to the federal government, or to the legislative departments of the governments of the government of the longs either to the federal government, or to the longs either to the partment of the Executive beauthority to settle

tect the inhabitants of New Mexico in their persons and property, against their enemies, and all others; and a-sured them that the United States intended to provide for them a government when the people would be called to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the territorial Legislature. On the same day he established a territorial constitution by an organic law, which provided for executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government; defined the right of suffrage and provided for trial by jury, and at the same time established a code of laws. This constitution declared that "the country heretofore known as New Mexico, shall be known hereafter and designated as the

try heretofore known as New Mexico, shall be known hereafter and designated as the Territory of New Mexico, in the United States of America:" and the members of the lower house of the Legislature were apportioned among the counties established by the decree of the department of New Mexico, of June 27, 1844, which counties, it is understood, included all the territory over which Texas has lately attempted to organize counties, and establish her own jurisdiction.

On the 22d of December, 1845, a copy of this constitution and code was transmitted.

organize a permanent territorial governm Partaking however, in the fullest degree, over the territory, and to impart to its in-in that high respect which the Executive habitants political rights which, under the Government of the United States always entertains towards the Governors and Governments of the states, the President thinks it
United States. These have not been aphis duty nevertheless to manifest that feeling of respect by acknowledging and answering your letter.

Constitution of the United States, call of
the divided permanently, only by citizens of the
ments of the States, the President thinks it
United States. These have not been aphis duty nevertheless to manifest that feeling of respect by acknowledging and anganized regulations as have been establishswering your letter. swering your letter.

And this duty, let me assure your excellency, has been so long delayed only by uncontrollable circumstances, and it is now rights of the inhabitants, and for depriving performed at the carliest practical moment, the enemy of the advantages of these terri

advise. the quasi military government was establish In answer therefore, to your first inter-ed by military authority, and received, with rogatory, viz.: whether Colonel Monroe, the exceptions named, the approval of President suing the proclamation referred to, actident Polk. In the meantime a treaty of ed under the orders of this government, the peace has been concluded with Mexico, by President directs me to state that Col. Monroe's proelamation appears to have been is left this territory within the United States sued in pursuance or in consequence of an thereby confirming to the United States by order or letter of instructions given by the treaty what we had before acquired by con

The treaty, in perfect accordance with the proclamation of Gen. Kearney, declared Of this order, which bears date Novem- that the Mexicans remaining in this terriber 19th, 1849, your excellency was un- tory should be incorporated into the Union d at the date of your let- of the United States, and be admitted at the ty and the duty of others with whom he is associated, not to thwart, but to advance their wishes.

This order does not appear to authorize of conquest; and the possession held of it, any exertion of military authority, or of any official or even personal interference to control, or affect in any way the primary action to the already existing title by successful and the possession are already existing title by successful and the primary action.

command, and his associates, were Ameri- order of the 19th of November last was giverwise than in entire subordination and der could not have been intended to invade

whom he was placed. He was not authorized to do, nor does the President underel Monroe, meets with the ap stand him as intending to do, any thing proval of the President of the United States whatever in his military character, nor to To determine this question it is nece represent in any way the wishes of the Ex-ecutive Government of the United States.

To judge intelligently and fairly of these it.

transactions we must recall to our reccollection the circumstances of the case as they then the President has no hesitation in say-Previous to the war with Mexico, which ing such an object does not meet his a pro-

gards the formation of this state constitu- Mexico." on as a mere nullity. It may be regarded inded as a petition to Coag ess to be admitted as a state; but until Congress shall grant the prayer of such settion by legal enactments, it affects the rights of neither party.

While the bill was under consideration, Mr. Ewing of Ohio moved to amend this clause as follows:

By striking out after "Greenwich," where it first occurs, and insert "crosses Red Riparty.

I am directed also to state, that in the President's opinion it would not be just to The boundary between Texas and New vote: Mexiso was known to be disputed-and it it certainly does not now wish—to interfere with the question, in any manner whatever, Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnas a question of title.

In one of his last communications and that the authority to settle that question

I believe, and as I am authorized to say it Whigs to run a straight boundary line becertainly now is, to securethe peace of the tween Texas and New Mexico, on the line country; to maintain as far as practicable of boundary (with scarcely a hair's variathe state of things as it existed at the date tion) proposed by the Compromise bill, but of the treaty; and to uphold and preserve they were voted down by twenty-one South-

am now directed not more particulary to the second of the pey's communication and the answer tion of the 100th meridian of long the Red River as aforesaid; for the

questions growing out of the acquisition of and given over to Slavery, a Territory larg-California and New Mexico, and among er than two New England States which the them the highly important one of the boundary of Texas, have stauily engaged the attention of both House of Congress for many months, and stillengage it, with intense interest. It is understood that the Legislature of Texas will be shortly in session, and will have the boundary question also before it. It is a chicate crisis in our public affairs; not free certainly from possible dangers, but let is confidently trust that justice moderation narrotions and reneal of his instructions. e of the boun- South h that justice, moderation, patriotism, and the love of the Union, may inspire such councils, both in the liovernment of the United States and Pat of Texas, as shall lowing substitute for Mr. Pearce's section:

ning of the end" of the fexas swindle.—

We have recently taken receipt to remark Wr wishshe bad not withdrawn it. We have recently taken ecasion to remark that the most important and the most dan-gerous point in the slaver question lies in mise Committee, as follows: Texas and its claim to Niw Mexican terri- "On the Rio del Norte, commonly callthe Union by the locofoics without definite bounds—in that Texas which is entirely excluded from the consideration of those exceedingly zealous anti-elvery men, the exfree soil leaders. We canmend the following to the consideration of the freemen of Vermont, who are really and heartily designed to the consideration of the freemen of the United States."

"On the Rio del Norte, commonly calling the Rio del Norte, commonly calling the Rio del Norte, commonly calling the El Paso, and running up that river 20 miles, measured by a straight line thereon, and thence eastwardly to a point where the River, being the South-west angle in the line designated between the United States."

This was rejected as follows: Vermont, who are really and heartily desirous of preventing the extension of Slavery. It is but a few drys since the delegate from the free soil of New Mexico was driven from the doors of Congress by the votes of twenty-five locococo dough-faces of the North. We now see another and still another act of treachery on the part of the same class of politicians in the Senate, headed by Lewis Cas. The conlition leaders of Vermont are the allies, the tools, of these men: aye, four-fifths of the camof these men: aye, four fifths of the can-didates on the coalition tickets in Vermont were and are Cass MEN

### From the New York Tribus The Texas Boundary.

between Texas and New Mexico proposed by Mr. Pearce of Md. and adopted by the ate is as follows : a small as H

boundary on the North shall commence at the point at which the meridian of 100 degrees West from Greenwich is intersected any unprincipled act on his part. He is by the parallel of 36 degrees and 30 minutes North latitude, and shall run from that

Watchman & State Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS—\$1.50 cash in advance; \$2.00 if payment is not in advance; \$2.00 if payment is not to the more of this boundary. Indeed no this Government has as yet received no office of the payment is not to the meridian of 103 despendence of a call upon him by that body.

In the message transmitting the constitution without first providing for the understood to have taken place, although this Government has as yet received no office of the payment is not to be presumed that point due West to the meridian of 103 despendence of a call upon him by that body.

In the message transmitting the constitution without first providing for the understood to have taken place, although the formed for her without providing for the like Government has as yet received no office.

"Portions of it purport to establish and the formed for her without providing for the like Government has as yet received no office.

"Portions of it purport to establish and the formed for her without providing for the like Government has as yet received no office.

The has ceased to have influence or effect. The been deadly the providing for the sentatives, in pursuance of a call upon him by that body.

In the message transmitting the constitution without first providing for the boundary. Indeed no payment is more than the providing for the point due West to the meridian of 103 despendence of the point due West to the meridian of the point Congress will ever give its senction to that constitution without first providing for the boundary shall run due South to the 32d degree of North latitude; thence on the parallel of 32 degrees of North latitude to be formed for her without providing for the settlement of the boundary. Hence he re- the channel of said river to the Gulf of

While the bill was under consideration

But as it is the right of all to petition Congress for any law which it may constitutionally pass, this people were in the exercise of the common right of all to petition Congress when they form of their constitution with a view of applyit to Congress for any law which it may constitution with a view of applyit to Congress for any law which supplies with a view of applyit to Congress for any law which supplies with a view of applyit to Congress for any law which supplies with water, thence south-westwardly to the most northerly point of the dam across the Rio Bravo del Norte which supplies with water the irrigating canal which supplies the town of Epaso with water, thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico."

This is in effect and almost in precise suppose that the late President desired to manifest any unfriendly aspect or attitude towards Texas or the claims of Texas.—

The boundary proposed by the Compromise bill. After debate, Mr. Ewing's amendment was rejected, by the following

YEAR-Mesers, Baldwin, Bradbury, was equally well known that the Executive Clarke, Cooper, Davis, of Mass. Dayton, Government of the United States had no power to settle the dispute. It is believed that the Executive power his not wished—ance, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker,

well, Bell, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, to Davis of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge Congress, that of the 17th of June last, the of Iowa, Douglas, Foote, Houston, Hunter, late President repeated the declaration that King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, he had no power to decide the question of Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, boundary and no desire to interfere with it; Whitcomb, and Yulee—28. Here we see that Messrs. Spruance, Un-

sided elsewhere.

The object of the Executive has been, as Slave States, voted with all the Free State the rights of the respectite parties as they were under the solemn guaranties of the treaty until the highly interesting question of boundary should be finally settled by competent authority.

The solemn guaranties of the they could for Slavery, and Messrs Bright, and Whitcomb of Indiana, Cass of Michigan, Dickinson of New York, A. C. Dodge petent authority.

The solemn guaranties as they even solemn guaranties of the could for Slavery, and Messrs Bright, and Whitcomb of Indiana, Cass of Michigan, Dickinson of New York, A. C. Dodge petent authority. petent authority.

This treaty which is now a supreme law of the land, declares as before stated, that the inhabitants shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion. It will of course be the law is consecuted in the law is consec cise of their religion. It will of course be the President's duty to see that the law is sustained, and the protection which it guarantees made effectual—and this is the plain and open path of Executive duty in which he proposes to tread.

Other transactions of a very grave character are an unded to and recited in your excellency's letter. To these transactions I am now directed not more particulary to I and the President will ake that occasion to bring to its notice the transactions alluded to twenty-one for Slavery. By their votes, to above. It is known to your excellency, that the has been absolutely stolen from Freedom

carry the country brough these dangers, and bring it safely ut of them all. And boundary on the North shall commence at with renewed assurances of the continuance the point in the middle of the deepest chanof mutual respect and harmony in the nel in the Rio Grande del Norte, where the

of mutual respect and harmony in the great family of State,

I have the honor be with entire regard, your excellencys most obedient servant.

DANIEJ WEBSTER.
Scretary of State.

THE TEXAS WINDLE.

nel in the Rio Grande del Norte, where the same is crossed by the one hundred and second degree of longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich, thence north along that longitude to the thirty-fourth degree of north latitude; thence eastwardly to the point at which the one hundredth degree of west longitude crosses the Red river."

This was originally Col. Beaton's proposition and a year good one-hetter than

The people, if they wil but note the pro-the Compromise if it could have been ob-tained—but Mr. W. saw that it must fail,

Here again Messra. Cam, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, and Sturgeon—all of them originally Compromise men and two of them members of the Committee which framed members of the Committee which framed and adopted this very Compromise line, voted against and by their votes defeated its adoption! Bright and Whitcomb voted this time on the right side; Douglas came up missing; but Blavery and Texas had exactly enough left.

The vote of Col. Benton must be most

thousand square miles of her territory, ply in the carrying trade will be released wherefore he could not stand it. Yet here but such as are owned by the proprietors of we see him voting so as to deprive her of over Thirty Thousand square miles more, which were secured to her by the Compromise bill. So much for his friendship for

derwood renewed his amendment, and it Government an amount equal to the price was again voted down—Benton still against for which the land can be entered.

"The most efficient steps have been tabright, the Indiana Senators, voted directly in the teeth of their former votes, and in fa-dations of this nature, and we think with a vor of pushing the North line of Texas up very fair prospect of success." Hauing voted once for their constituents and their consciences, they seem to have thought themselves entitled to be the "only true anti-slavery party," and tote next for Texas and Slavery.

yet its Northern men are avowedly in good rote next for Texas and Slavery.

-We trust this Boundary is to be im-

# Mr. Peck and the Southern De-

ing with the Southern Democracy." How, then, does it happen that the Speaker of the House, a Southern Democrat, appointed Mr. Peck as Chairman of one of the most important Committees? And how does it calls a "doughface." What is meant by important Committees? And how does it happen that Mr. Peck has so fully justified the confidence of his Southern, Anti-Tariff allies, in giving him this prominent position, by suffering six or eight months to elapse without even calling a single meeting of the Committee on Manufactures? In the long contest for Clerk, (extending through twenty bellotings.) Mr. Peck voted without exception for the regular caucus nominee, who was well known to be openly and actively was well known to be openly and actively hostile to the Wilmot Proviso—notwith-standing a considerable number of North
We should like to see the "Free Soiler" ern Locofocos refused to do so.

During the eight ballotings for Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Peck voted-with two exceptions-for Jesse E. Dow, (a "Slaveocrat," as the Courier would call him,)—the infamous "Heroic Age" of the Washington Who said, in his speech of last June:—
Union,—who was nominated by Mr. Cobb, Middlebury Register.

"During the long continued and constant agitation in various form of the slave-

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

PASSED DURING THE FIRST SERVICES OF THE THIRTY-FIR

RESOLUTIONS. [PUBLIC—No. 7.]
RESOLUTION relative to the payment

of dividends or interest on war Resolved by the Senate and House o Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he here- damage done by the late freshet will not exby is directed, in redeeming and discharging the obligations upon the Government for made as each representations, but have remarked in conversation that I thought it which have been or shall be declared and set apart, and passed to the credit of the I have requested the chief engineer to make a regardle estimate of the cost which have obligee upon the books of the Treasury, an accurate estimate of the cost, which h subsequent to the date of the assignment, has done, and reports in detail the cost unless such dividends or interest has been what has been done and what must be done

## The Great Explosion at Benares. At half-past ten on the night of the first

of May, a fire broke out in a fleet of thirty-five Government ordinance boats, which had been imprudently moored off Raj Ghaut, in the heart of Benares. Twenty-one of these had on board three thousand copper barrels of gurpowder, containing one hundred and ten pounds each; the remaining fourteen being loaded with field-pieces, shot and she!!s. The effect of the explosion that ensued was terrific. On shore every house and person within a certain range was either destroyed or severely injured. One thousand two hundred persons are ascerthousand two hundred persons are ascer- as is stated. dead and wounded, and more were contindead and wounded, and more were continually being discovered at the time of the latest letters from Benares. The Raj Ghaut Hotel, a building just erected by Messra. Tuttle and Charles, has been totally destroyed, together with all the other Houses fronting the River for an extent of several hundred yards; the Begum's palace, which overlooked the Ghaut, is entirely destroyed. The Dry Goods Reporter states that a large manufacturing company of fancy verlooked the Ghaut, is entirely destroyed. Cassimeres failed last week in New York, which is attributed to the want of remunerand with her family, slaves, and all the inmates, were smothered in the ruins. The mates, were smothered in the ruins. The Rev. Mr. Small's substantial mission house is also destroyed, and Mrs. Small killed.—
On the river, all the thirty-five ordinance boats were sunk or destroyed, together with

Washington, Monday, August 12. Resolutions of the Southern CauOn the river, all the thirty-five ordinance boats were sunk or destroyed, together with twenty eight boats laden with beer, the property of Mesers. Crump and Co., of Cawnpore, and also twelve or fifteen laden with merchandiza belonging to natives.—
The crews of these boats have, with few exceptions, perished. The European who was in charge of Messrs. Crump & Co's boats, escaped, being pulled insensible out of the water; his wife and family perished. A court of inquiry is sitting; the conductor in charge is supposed to be almost the only survivor to tell the tale. Much of the anaken ordanne stores, field pieces, etc., are supposed to be recoverable. The magistrates and other authorities have exerted themselves to the utmost. Three hundred prisoners were supployed immediately in exhaming the sufferers. The figrant impropriety of intrusting so large a floulille of such a character to an irresponsible understrapper, and of allowing it to be moored close to the quays of a densely populated city, is much commented on by the Indian papers.

The Chicago Journal of the 1st inst, gives the following account of numerous seizures of vessels engaged in the Lumber trade on the Upper Lakes. The Journal says:—

The Government for the past few days have done a "Land Office business" in this region. Forty-six vessels, engaged in the Lumber trade between Milwankis, Chicago, and other points upon this, and the other side of the lake, have been seized by the Unified States officers, most of which have been booded. The officers are now here switing the arrival of the balance of which have been booded. The officers are now here switing the arrival of the balance of where switing the arrival of the balance of the face.

"It is supposed the vessels engaged in the Lumber trade between Milwankis, Chicago, and other points upon this, and the other switing the arrival of the balance of where the propose of the lake, have been seized by the United States officers, most of which have been booded. The officers

-It is worthy of remark that when the last week at auction, bringing on an aver-Senate came out of Committee, Mr. Un- age one shilling each. This sum netts the

We believe the Whig party claim to yet its Northern men are avowedly in good standing with the Southern Whigocracy, in-cluding Mr. Meacham who voted for Walk-

Mr. Peck and the Southern Democracy.

The Burlington Courier denies that Lucius B. Peck is "in good and regular standing with the Southern Democracy." How

who will either censure this vote of Mr. Meacham, or approve that of Mr. Peck.

As to our connection with Southern Whigs, we refer the Courier to its " Demo-

ry question, we have received no sympathy or aid from the Northern States, in maintaining our constitutional rights, and repelling aggression, except from the Democratic Party. Southern Which have often been found voting with the North on those occasions, and co-operating with those who were most inimicable to our peace and our

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON POST. -I see it is said in some of the papers that road has stated that the cost of repairs of

has done, and reports in detail the cost of paid to the obligee before the transfer of toplace the road in as good condition as better the scrip upon the books in the office of the Register of the Treasury, or the presentaagainst future freshets. The whole cost is (\$29,230) twenty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

## CHAS. PAINE, President. Northfield, Aug. 12, 1850.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON POST :-

FACTORIES STOPPED.-We learn from